

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 59.

M YSVILLE, KY., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1885

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For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

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Dresses cut and made in the latest styles at reasonable prices. Second street, next door to Bank of Maysville.

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Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanus Ohio; Captain C. M. Halloway, Cincinnati Ohio; C. J. Kelce, Cincinnati Ohio.

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BUTLER ON DYNAMITE.

HOW CONGRESS MAY REGULATE ITS
MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

The Papers in the Fitz John Porter Case—
Investigating the Nation's Fire Loss—
Digging Out Galveston Harbor—
A Blazing Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Butler is in town, and, meeting him, a reporter asked for his views on the dynamite question, when he said: "I see no reason why I may not contribute my thoughts upon a subject which interests everybody. I do not intend, however, to discuss the question whether it is a lawful weapon to be used by a disorganized people contending for their rights against an organized and powerful government, whom the first believe to be their oppressors and destroyers. That will forever be a debatable question, like the use of poison and explosive bullets in warfare, or fire ships, letters of marque in warfare by sea, or permitting a body of prisoners of war actually surrendered and disarmed to be left unguarded, to be murdered by their savage allies, as was done in the French Indian wars of 1757-58 by the French; in the state of New York by employing savages and letting them loose along the borders of civilization to murder and scalp women and children, as was done by the British government in the war of our revolution; or exploding or burning the building or the cities of an enemy, or sending infected clothing in the enemy's country freighted with small-pox and yellow fever, as was claimed to be done in our own late war.

"Upon these topics the weaker people will always be on one side and the stronger nation will be on the other side, and each can see for themselves on which side they range themselves. On another question, however, I have some views that I am willing to express. It is claimed that there is some duty on the part of the United States to arrange its laws that giant powder, dynamite and other explosive compounds should not be made and exported so as to be used in annoying or destroying the public buildings or defenses of Great Britain or any other nation. I deny that there is any such duty imposed by public law upon this or any other country. We have no more duty imposed upon us by the law of nations in this regard than it is our duty to prevent the manufacture of poison, offensive or defensive weapons, or any other article that may be used for illicit or nefarious purposes in other nations.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The papers which the president has been requested to transmit to the house in the matter of Gen. Fitz John Porter contain a case which destroys a great deal of the labored argument against him extending through two congresses. It was argued repeatedly, and at times at much length, that congress did not have the power to review the action of a court martial and set aside its sentence, and that it had never attempted to exercise such power. As an illustration of this argument General Logan, who delivered by far the ablest and most powerful speech against General Porter, said: "If that court martial decided against the law and the fact I do not deny that the power exists in congress to authorize this nomination to a place in the army. I deny the power of congress to review the court martial; but that they have the right to authorize him to be put in the army I do not deny. When this case was formerly before the congress of the United States there was then a continuing sentence of the court martial which prohibited him from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States. The main question discussed before the senate at that time, or the one that engrossed the mind of the senate, was whether or not congress had the power to review the action of a court martial and set aside its sentence. I took the ground then, and maintained it, I believe, by decisions of the courts from the time decisions were made in this country in reference to questions of that kind, that congress did not have that power."

The fact is now shown that the senate in 1849 took up a case of a dismissal of an officer in executive session and reviewed the proceedings of a court martial, declared that it had acted irregularly, that no vacancy existed and refused to confirm the nomination of an officer promoted to the place. The officer had been convicted of drunkenness on duty and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The order issued in the case by the war department shows the action of the senate. It was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1849.

[General order No. 14.]

The senate of the United States having decided that the trial and conviction of Major George B. Crittenden, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, were irregular and contrary to the directions of law and that no vacancy arose therefrom, and the subject having been afterward referred by the then executive to the late secretary of war without any decision having been made thereon. The president therefore directs that Major George B. Crittenden, of the regiment of mounted riflemen, be restored to his commission and former rank in the army. The adjutant general will give the necessary instructions for the due execution of this order.

George W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of War.
Major Crittenden will proceed to join his regiment and report to the commanding officer without unnecessary delay.

By order, R. JONES, Adjutant General.

This was a case where the senate alone assumed the authority to review the proceedings of a court martial and set aside its sentence. And further, the irregularity upon which it based its action did not involve any violation of law. The senate simply chose to assume that more officers of rank equal or superior to the accused could have been detailed on the court without detriment to the service.

Gen. Rosecrans' Opposition to Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A Union, N. Y., paper, on the 17th inst., printed a statement intended to show the cause of Gen. Rosecrans' opposition to the Grant retirement bill, and published two dispatches sent by Gen. Grant to Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck. The dispatch to Gen. Halleck, dated September 29, 1864, ordered the arrest of Rosecrans if he did not send forward the

regiments belonging to Gen. Sherman, and that to Secretary Stanton, dated October 11, 1864, requested the removal of Gen. Rosecrans upon a charge of insubordination. Grant alleging that Rosecrans would not cooperate with him. Referring to the matter, Gen. Rosecrans said to a representative of the American Press: "My opposition to the Grant bill could not have been on account of these dispatches because I have never seen or heard of them until just now, when I read them in print. The charge of insubordination is false and the publication is intended to slander me. I have other reasons than anything of this character for opposing the Grant retirement bill."

The Washington Evening Star Burned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A fire broke out in the Evening Star building, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenues. The flames spread rapidly and damage was done to the amount of \$10,000, exclusive of two press; one a Scott press valued at \$10,000, which is a perfect wreck; the other is a Hoe perfecting press, the damage to which is not known. The origin of the fire is still in doubt, but it is supposed to have started either in the press room or the stereotyping room, which is immediately over the press room. There is strong suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. The press and stereotyping rooms, which were in the rear part of the building, are completely wrecked. Everything is fully insured.

National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—At the second day's session of the national board of trade, Mr. Covington reported a resolution from the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, asking an investigation of the waste of the country's wealth by fire, and that the investigation be made, either by a committee of the board, or by a commission to be appointed by congress. Mr. Covington said he did not believe in the efficiency of a congressional commission. There was not the slightest doubt that the fire loss in this country could be reduced from \$20,000,000 to \$5,000,000 annually. He would be glad to have the resolution adopted and forwarded to Mr. Follett, member of congress from Ohio, as he was how acting in a similar matter. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Digging Out Galveston Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The committee on rivers and harbors has reconsidered its recommendations for the proposed improvement of Galveston harbor. The appropriation for beginning the work was increased from \$500,000 to \$750,000 and the salary of Capt. Eads was reduced to \$5,000 annually and \$3,000 for each foot of water obtained. The city authorities of Galveston telegraphed that the city would give \$10,000 for each foot obtained in addition to the compensation proposed by the committee. With this understanding Capt. Eads will agree to undertake the work. The committee in its recommendations provides that Capt. Eads shall have the same control over the improvement of the harbor that the commission has over the improvement of the Mississippi river.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The senate (Mr. Pendleton presiding) passed the house bill granting to the board of education of Detroit, Mich., the space occupied by the high school building in that city.

Mr. Miller (N. Y.), from the committee on commerce, reported favorably the bill for the protection and improvement of the harbor of New York.

On motion of Mr. Sherman a resolution was adopted approving the order of the ceremonies which has been prepared for the dedication of the Washington monument.

The senate then went into executive session on the Nicaraguan treaty, the pending question being on Mr. Vance's motion to postpone further consideration of it.

He Thrashed the Reporter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The election fraud trouble is taking on a new phase, and has now developed into the fisticuff stage. Peter Hansbrough, clerk of the North Side police court and one of the indicted election judges in the second precinct of the eighth ward, opened the ball at the city hall building in a set-to with a young man named King, who is a reporter on the Daily News. Hansbrough was incensed at some of the recent references to his troubles in that paper. It is said that he first sought redress from Victor F. Lawson, the editor-in-chief of the paper, and that Mr. Lawson rather sought to shift the blame on his reporter. Hansbrough came very near treating Lawson as the responsible party, but finally concluded to accept the editor's disclaimer and thrash the reporter. He found the object of his wrath, and, without any introductory remarks, proceeded to punn him. Mr. King's eyes will be "in mourning" for some time to come.

A Heroic Rescue.

RIPON, Wis., Jan. 30.—The fire in Reed's bank broke damage to the amount of \$45,000; insurance, \$30,000. When the fire got beyond control the engines from Oakshof arrived and saved the business part of the town. Charley Sharpe, an Oakshof fireman, was carried down with the falling floor and was rescued insensible by Ely Currier, of Ripon, who plunged into the flames and dug him from the debris, being pulled out by a rope attached to his body. Both may recover.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—A fire broke out in the livery stable of Chas. F. Smith, where there were about forty-five horses, not one of which was rescued. There were several blooded horses of great value that perished. The total loss is \$35,000.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—Carroll college, of Waukesha, one of the oldest educational institutions in the northwest, was burned with a loss of \$5,000; insurance \$3,000.

Ohio's G. A. R.

AKRON, O., Jan. 30.—The state encampment, G. A. R., adopted resolutions favoring the passage of the Mexican pension bill; providing for an annual reunion in April or May; backing Gen. Sherman in his controversy with Davis, and declaring that treason must be put down; favoring placing Grant on the retired list; changing the rates of representation in the state encampment to one in 100 instead of 75. At noon a ballot was in progress for department commander, with chances largely in favor of R. N. Brown, editor of the Zanesville Courier, with Roseworth, of Marietta, a close second.

MURDEROUS MUTINEERS.

THE DANGERS OF THOSE WHO GO
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS.

A Double Story of Sailors' Fatal Insubordination—Attacking Their Captain With an Ax—One Crew Under Arrest, the Other Released.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A terrible tale of mutiny and murder is recorded on the log book of the brigantine Natal, which is lying in the Atlantic basin, Brooklyn. She is commanded by Capt. Peter F. Enstrom.

The story was told Wednesday night in the brigantine's cabin, by Mate Bokberg. Overhead there was an evidence of a struggle with mutineers, in a deep gash made with an ax. The last time the Natal was on the Atlantic coast was when she left Boston harbor bound for Brisbane, Australia, laden with general merchandise. There were eight on board, Capt. Enstrom, his mate, Silvanus; the second mate, who was the captain's son; the carpenter, steward, and Rufus, Toton, and Johanssen, sailors. When two months out, while the captain was asleep one night, the carpenter attacked him with a broad-ax laying open his face. The captain warded off a second blow, and the carpenter stabbed him in the neck. The captain cried out and fought desperately. The mate hearing the struggle ran in, and the captain, with his aid, drove out the carpenter and barricaded the cabin door just as the steward was coming to reinforce the carpenter.

The captain staunchly his wounds, and he and the mate armed themselves and sailed out, and were met by the carpenter, steward and three sailors, armed with axes, sheath-knives and cut-throat razors. The mutineers retreated into the fore hold, where they were all imprisoned, as was supposed, by the battening down of the fore hatches. Next day they discovered Johanssen skulking behind the captain. He was armed with a cut-throat razor, but dropped it and surrendered when threatened with a pistol.

After slowly cleaving up the light sails, a search was made for the captain's son. His cap, with a broad ax cut in it, was found on deck. He had been murdered and thrown into the sea by the mutineers. The three men worked the brigantine for four days. The captain then loosened the fore hatch and called on the mutineers to come up, disarm and surrender. They threw their sheath-knives on deck, but muttered that the pistol had been lost below. The captain had no leg irons or handcuffs with which to secure them. He believed they lied, and he shot the carpenter and steward dead, and threw their bodies overboard. Toton agreed to obey orders after that. When the Natal reached Brisbane the mutineers were arrested, but as they were not British subjects, and their crime, as alleged, was committed on the high seas, they were released.

Another Mutiny.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 30.—The American bark Wellington has been towed into this port, and the mate, who was badly wounded, reported that a serious mutiny occurred, in which the captain was killed. None of the crew were killed, but three received wounds of a serious nature. Immediately upon the mutineers gaining command of the vessel, they engaged in serious quarrelling among themselves. In their hands the ship became unmanageable, and they became terror-stricken for fear the vessel would be wrecked. They signalled for assistance, which speedily came, and they were towed into Plymouth. Their arrest followed, and they will be immediately arraigned for mutiny on the high seas.

Wreck of an American Schooner.

ST. JOHN, N. S., Jan. 30.—A dispatch from St. Martins, thirty miles from here, states that the American three-masted schooner, Aracana, Capt. Holmes, of Portland, Me., bound for Bear River, N. S., to load lumber for the West Indies, went ashore on Quabec, Reef, Ont., at 2 p. m. on Wednesday and became a total wreck. Four of the crew reached land and three of these died from exposure. The survivor is in a bad condition and it is feared cannot live.

WAS IT A MOCK MARRIAGE?

Sensational Developments in a Deserter's Wife's Suit for Alimony.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 30.—Judge Pike's courtroom was thronged by curious persons who came to listen to the celebrated case of Lillie Taylor vs. Rowan Taylor, for alimony. Mrs. Taylor, a curly-haired beauty of twenty-four, accompanied by her four-year-old son, was the center of attraction. Her story, unimpaired by legal phrases, was as follows: She was a poor girl, earning her living by sewing at Maumee, when, in 1879, she met Rowan Taylor, the son of wealthy and aristocratic parents. They fell in love with each other, and were soon engaged. He proposed a secret marriage, claiming his father would disinherit him if he knew he had married one so far beneath him in social position. To this she consented, and on Sunday night, October 6, 1879, they took the train at Toledo and went to Adrian (that is what he told her). A hack was found in waiting, and, after an hour's ride, they came to a Baptist clergyman's residence (as he said), and were married in the presence of the wife and child of the alleged preacher, who gave Mrs. Taylor a certificate of marriage. She was introduced to the preacher as Mr. Pike. The newly-married couple returned to Toledo. In order not to give her husband away she gave him her marriage certificate, and remained at her work as domestic. In February, 1880, he left her in a delicate condition, without money, because she refused to go away and have an abortion performed. Since then she has seen him but once, and that he had never contributed a cent since their marriage to support herself or child.

She exhibits two letters in which he requests her to keep the secret of his marriage. Taylor denies he was ever married to defendant, and claims the letters are forgeries. The sensational and unexpected crowd out at every corner of the case, and produces the wildest interest of any case tried for months. No preacher by the name of Pike ever lived at Adrian, which adds an air of mystery to the case.

STANFORD'S CEASELESS GRIEF.

The Ex-Governor's Mind said to be Unsettled by the Loss of His Only Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—For some days past rumors have been current in this city that the mind of Leland Stanford has been unsettled by the death of his son. Ever since that event Stanford has shown an aversion for business and has freely communicated his intention to devote the remainder of his life to consecrating the memory of the young man by erecting public institutions in his honor. His project to establish a university at his celebrated country place, Palo Alto, which should rival, so far as endowment was concerned, the wealthiest educational institutions of the old world, was prompted by this feeling, and his other schemes for the benefit of the public had the same origin. It is now asserted here that the continued brooding over these matters has incapacitated the ex-governor for public or private business, and it is also whispered that he is surrounded by a crew of sycophants who are continually harping on the subject. At the extraordinary memorial services at Grace church in this city, a serious attempt was made to impress upon the mixed audience who flocked to the house, which was made very attractive by an elaborate display of flowers, that young Stanford possessed a character almost saintly. The affair gave rise to much scandal, as it is alleged the canon of the Episcopal church was grossly violated in several ways. It is alleged that Stanford is haunted with spiritualism and his mind infected to such an extent with that belief that he tells comparative strangers of his assurance that his son is near him. When spoken to of the senatorial he declared that he took little or no interest in the matter; that he had passed the time of life when such honors had any attraction for him. Senator Stanford is sixty-one years of age and has been physically feeble ever since his last attack of sickness when his physicians ordered him to give up business and get rid of all care by going to Europe, which he did, remaining there for a couple of years. Mrs. Stanford seems to be affected mentally precisely as her husband and has caused her servants and dependents to make extraordinary exhibitions of woe over the loss of their young master.

Stewart Recovering.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Wolseley telegraphs the war office that considering the dangerous character of Stewart's wounds he is making favorable progress towards recovery. The rest of the wounded are receiving excellent attention and most of them are improving rapidly. Another dispatch says that Wolseley had received reports from the surgeons at Gubat stating that Stewart was doing well. No attempt has been made to extract the bullet. The bullet entered the thigh, and is now lodged in the region of the groin. The hospital for the wounded and disabled of Stewart's command is pitched on the bank of the Nile. All are housed in cozy tents and provided with comfortable beds obtained from natives. In view of the many hardships and privations which the wounded men had to suffer, and the almost constant moving they have been subjected to, most of them are making wonderful progress toward recovery. In the cases of about two-thirds of the wounded the injuries are very bad. Among this class a great number of surgical operations are still necessary. As many as possible of the wounded were sent back to Gaskull Wells. Supplies in the vicinity of the post at Gubat are plentiful.

A Revenant Alchemist.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—The Rev. John Armstrong, past r of the Methodist Episcopal church at Algoma, Mich., has been detected in pilfering the money drawer of the store of C. J. Dwyer & Co., of that place. The firm had missed money from time to time, and became convinced that it was taken by some person among the habitual loungers about the store. A close watch was set upon the suspected persons, among whom was the reverend gentleman. The firm became convinced that Mr. Armstrong was the guilty party. Holmes bored in the ceiling of the store directly over the money drawer furnished means of detection, and to this place members of the Methodist Church were privately invited to satisfy themselves of their pastor's guilt. This being done, Mr. Armstrong was confronted with the charges, and he stoutly denied them, but on being informed of the evidence against him he confessed his guilt and gave security to the firm for \$500, which they think covers about half the loss. The minister is sixty years old and has a most estimable wife, for whom great sympathy is expressed. He was promptly suspended from the ministry.

His Third Trial for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Wm. Sinclair was murdered at the house of John Digby, sr., October 18, 1878. It was a peculiarly aggravated case of robbery and murder and suspicion pointed to Henry T. Digby, who was arrested, but discharged. When the grand jury sat it found an indictment against Digby and he was again arrested. At the second trial he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He has served five years. His lawyers took the case to the supreme court on Monday and a new trial was granted. Wednesday night Digby arrived at McLeasboro, where he will remain until his third trial comes up. The general belief now is that he is innocent and was wrongfully convicted.

Didn't Like His Colleagues' Color.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—In the house of representatives there was a long and lively debate over a resolution citing T. C. Green, the republican representative from Mitchell county, before the bar of the house, to show cause why his leave of absence should not be revoked. Green went home saying, it is declared, that after seeing his party in the house and noting that its members were negroes and revenue officers, he made up his mind to go home and stay there. The resolution was tabled. Another resolution requiring all members to be in their seats February 1 was adopted.

A Veteran Gathered In.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—John Van Arsdale, one of the descendants of the old Dutch family of the name, died at his home in this city Tuesday night, aged eighty-one years. It was his grandfather who aided the American colors to the staff in Battery park when New York was evacuated by the British.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC—TRY IT.